

## **IN THE CLAIMS**

Claim 1 has been cancelled.

1. (Cancelled)

Claim 2 has been amended as follows:

2. (Currently Amended) Method according to claim [[1]] 9, comprising continuously generating the gas flow.

Claim 3 has been amended as follows:

3. (Currently Amended) Method according to claim [[1]] 9 comprising conducting the gas flow past a gas monitor for at least one of qualitative and qualitative determination of a partial component in the gas.

Claim 4 has been cancelled.

4. (Cancelled)

Claim 5 has been amended as follows:

5. (Currently Amended) ~~Device~~ An anesthesia apparatus according to claim [[4]] 10, comprising a gas monitor connected in series with the flow generator and the absorber for at least one of qualitative and quantitative determination of a partial component in the gas.

Claim 6 has been amended as follows:

6. (Currently Amended) ~~Device~~ An anesthesia apparatus according to claim [[4]] 10 comprising a gas conditioner connected in series with the flow generator and the absorber for conditioning of the flowing gas.

Claim 7 has been amended as follows:

7. (Currently Amended) ~~Device~~ An anesthesia apparatus according to claim 6 wherein the gas conditioner is a gasifier for liquid anesthetic.

Claim 8 has been cancelled.

8. (Cancelled)

Add the following new claims:

9. (New) A method for reducing the carbon dioxide content in a dead volume in a breathing apparatus, comprising the steps of:

respirating a patient with a gas supplied to the patient via a first gas flow path containing a dead space;

generating a flow of gas from the patient through an outlet from the first gas flow path to bypass the dead space;

connecting a second gas flow path to said outlet in parallel with said first gas flow path and conducting gas from said outlet through an absorber from carbon dioxide in said second gas flow path; and

returning gas that has passed through the absorber from the second gas flow path to an inlet in said first gas flow path, with said gas that passed through said absorber bypassing said dead volume.

10. (New) An anesthesia apparatus comprising:

a first gas flow path having a first end configured for gaseous connection to a ventilator and a second end configured to communicate with the respiratory system of a patient to be artificially respired by said ventilator with gas containing an anesthetic, said first gas flow path having a dead space therein;

a reflector located in said dead space of said first gas flow path between said first end and said second end, that absorbs and desorbs said anesthetic;

an outlet from said first gas flow path located between said first end and said reflector, and an inlet to said first gas flow path located between said second end and said reflector;

a second gas flow path connected between said outlet and said inlet, that  
bypasses said dead space;

a carbon dioxide absorber connected in said second gas flow path that  
absorbs carbon dioxide in gas from said patient from said outlet;

a flow generator connected in said second gas flow path in series with said  
carbon dioxide absorber that conducts said gas from said outlet  
through said carbon dioxide absorber and returns gas after passing  
through said carbon dioxide absorber to said first gas flow path via said  
inlet.